



## **State Revolving Fund Loan Programs**

### **Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source**

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## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

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**TOWN OF PLAINFIELD**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SEWER IMPROVEMENTS**  
**STATE REVOLVING FUND PROJECT # WW09 24 32 01**

**DATE: May 20, 2011**

**TARGET PROJECT APPROVAL DATE: June 20, 2011**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The above entity has applied to the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the wastewater project described in the accompanying Environmental Assessment (EA). As part of facilities planning requirements, an environmental review has been completed which addresses the project's impacts on the natural and human environment. This review is summarized in the attached EA, which can also be viewed at <http://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/>.

#### **II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)**

The SRF has evaluated all pertinent environmental information regarding the proposed project and determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary. Subject to responses received during the 30-day public comment period, and pursuant to Indiana Code 4-4-11, it is our preliminary finding that the construction and operation of the proposed facilities will result in no significant adverse environmental impact. In the absence of significant comments, the attached EA shall serve as the final environmental document.

#### **III. COMMENTS**

All interested parties may comment upon the EA/FNSI. Comments must be received at the address below by the deadline date above. Significant comments may prompt a reevaluation of the preliminary FNSI; if appropriate, a new FNSI will be issued for another 30-day public comment period. A final decision to proceed, or not to proceed, with the proposed project shall be effected by finalizing, or not finalizing, the FNSI as appropriate. Comments regarding this document should be sent within 30 days to:

**Max Henschen**  
**Senior Environmental Manager**  
**State Revolving Fund -- IGCN 1275**  
**100 N. Senate Ave.**  
**Indianapolis, IN 46204**  
**317-232-8623; mhensche at ifa.in.gov**

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## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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### I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address:                      **Department of Corrections**  
   **Sewer Installation**  
   Town of Plainfield  
   Plainfield Municipal Building  
   206 W. Main Street  
   Plainfield, IN 46168

SRF Project Number:                              WW09 24 32 01

Authorized Representative:                      Timothy Belcher, Town Engineer

### II. PROJECT LOCATION

The Indiana Department of Corrections (DOC) facility is located on the southwestern side of Plainfield next to White Lick Creek at 727 Moon Road. The project is located in Hendricks County, Guilford Township in the Plainfield USGS quadrangle, Township 15N, Range 1E, Section 34. New sewers will be installed on the DOC facility property and in town of Plainfield right-of-way. See Figure 1.

### III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

The DOC sanitary sewer system consists of over 17,000 feet of vitrified clay pipe with open joints ranging in size from 6- to 24-inches in diameter. The sewers discharge into Plainfield's combined sewer system. Most of the facility's sanitary sewers were constructed before 1950 and are beyond their useful life; they suffer from very excessive Inflow/Infiltration (I/I), which impacts the town's combined sewers. The excessive I/I adds unnecessary wastewater treatment costs, disrupts the town's wastewater treatment plant process and contributes to degraded water quality in White Lick Creek when combined sewers overflow. The purpose of the project is to significantly reduce the I/I entering the DOC sewer system and the town's sewer system. This will reduce combined sewer overflows into White Lick Creek and assist the town in meeting the goals of its Long Term Control Plan.

### IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining of approximately 6,800 feet of sewer ranging in diameter from 6- to 12-inches, reconstruction of approximately 16,800 feet of pipe from 6- to 18-inches in diameter. CIPP is a trenchless technology. The project also includes the elimination of a lift station and the construction of a new grinder pump station along County Road 700. See Figure 2.

## V. Estimated Project Cost, Affordability and Funding

### A. Selected Plan Estimated Cost Summary

<u>Construction Components</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Inflow/Infiltration Correction	\$ 4,350,000
Contingencies	<u>435,000</u>
<b>Total Estimated Construction Cost</b>	<b>\$ 4,785,000</b>
 <b>Non-Construction Costs*</b>	 <b><u>715,000</u></b>
<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b>	<b>\$ 5,500,000</b>

\* includes administrative, legal, engineering & inspection costs

- B. The town will borrow approximately \$5,500,000 through a 20-year State Revolving Fund Loan Program (SRF) loan at an interest rate to be determined at loan closing. The town will not need to raise rates to pay for this project.

## VI. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Several alternatives were evaluated including the “No Action” alternative.

- A. “No Action” Alternative: This alternative was rejected since excessive I/I will continue to flow into the town’s combined sewer system unless action is taken.
- B. Sanitary Sewer Collection System Modifications: This alternative would greatly reduce the quantity of I/I entering the DOC sewer system and then into the town’s combined sewer system. This alternative will reduce combined sewer overflows into White Lick Creek. This is the selected alternative.
- C. Off-line Storage and Metered Release to the WWTP: This alternative would provide off-line storage of wet weather flows so that they could be bled back into the system when heavy flows subside. No matter the size of an off-line storage facility, a larger storm event than what the storage facility was designed for could occur, and the off-line storage could overflow. Off-line storage is expensive to maintain and operate. This alternative would not remove the excessive I/I that currently flows into the Plainfield combined sewer system, but would allow its rate into the system to be attenuated. Based on the additional operational costs and the fact that I/I would not be reduced, this alternative was rejected.

## VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

### A. Direct Impacts

**Undisturbed Land:** The majority of the sewers will be constructed next to roads in areas disturbed by road construction or in areas where sanitary sewers exists. A Phase Ia archaeological reconnaissance survey was implemented on the sewer route. No archaeological materials were found.

**Historic Structures** (Figures 3 and 4): Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties. A cemetery located on the DOC campus; no construction work will occur within 100 feet of the cemetery. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected."

**Wetlands** (Figure 5): White Lick Creek is a riverine wetland. The proposed sanitary sewer construction will cross under White Lick Creek using trenchless construction methods (e.g., directional drilling).

**Surface Waters:** The project will not adversely affect waters of high quality listed in 327 IAC 2-1-2(3), exceptional use streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b), Natural, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2), Salmonid Streams listed in (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3), or waters on the Outstanding Rivers List (Natural Resources Commission Non-rule Policy Document).

**100-Year Floodplain** (Figure 6): The proposed project will not affect the 100-year floodplain, although part of it will occur in the 100-year floodplain.

**Plants and Animals:** The project will not affect endangered species or their habitat.

**Groundwater:** Dewatering will not be required for this project. The project will not affect on sole source aquifers.

**Prime Farmland:** The project is under review by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

**Air Quality:** Air quality will be temporarily affected by construction activities, including vehicle exhaust and dust.

**Open Space and Recreational Opportunities:** The proposed project will neither create nor destroy open space and recreational opportunities.

The proposed project will not affect National Natural Landmarks.

## **B. Indirect Impacts**

The town's PER states: *Plainfield will ensure, through the authority of its council, planning commission or other means, that future development, as well as future collection system or treatment works projects connecting to SRF-funded facilities, will not adversely impact wetlands, archaeological/historic/structural resources, wetlands, wooded areas, or other sensitive environmental resources. The Town will require new development [and] treatment works projects to be constructed within the guidelines of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, IDNR, IDEM and other environmental review authorities.*

## **C. Comments from Environmental Review Authorities**

This is the first notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the IDNR Environmental Unit. The project will soon be under review by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

## VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

The town's PER states:

*Any mitigation measures cited in comment letters from the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented. The project will be implemented to minimize impact to non-endangered species and their habitat. Existing topsoil will be reused during the restoration process, if applicable. The amount of dust may be mitigated by periodic wetting of the exposed soil to reduce the suspension of particles. Normal daytime hours will be used for work activities to reduce noise impacts.*

## IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public hearing will be held May 31, 2011, at the Plainfield Municipal Building.



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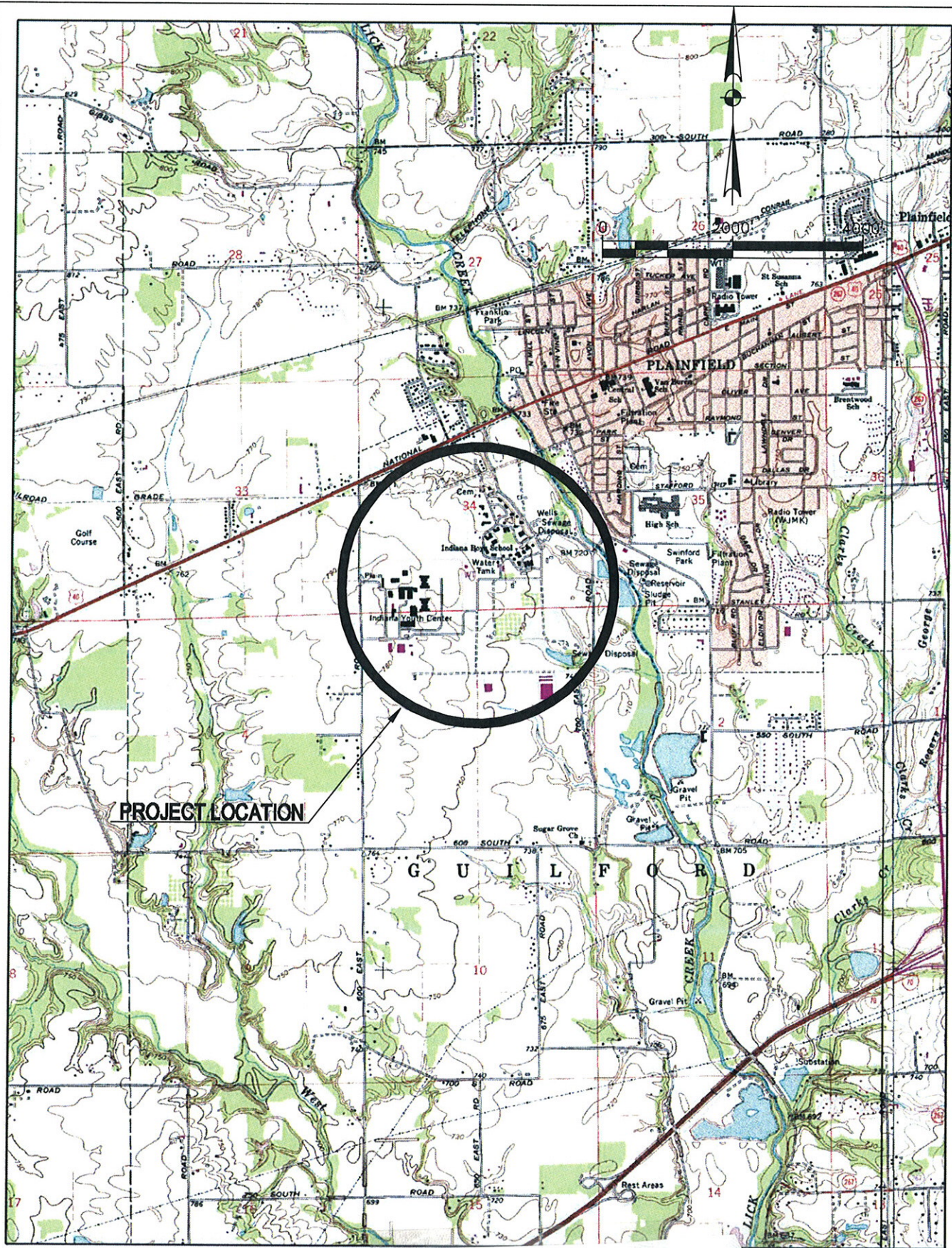


FIGURE 1

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

PLAINFIELD, INDIANA  
HENDRICKS COUNTY

DRAWN: C. Miniello

CHECKED: J. Lightner

DATE: April 2011

HORIZONTAL SCALE

1"=2000'

VERTICAL SCALE

SHEET

OF

PROJECT

BFS NO4530.9897

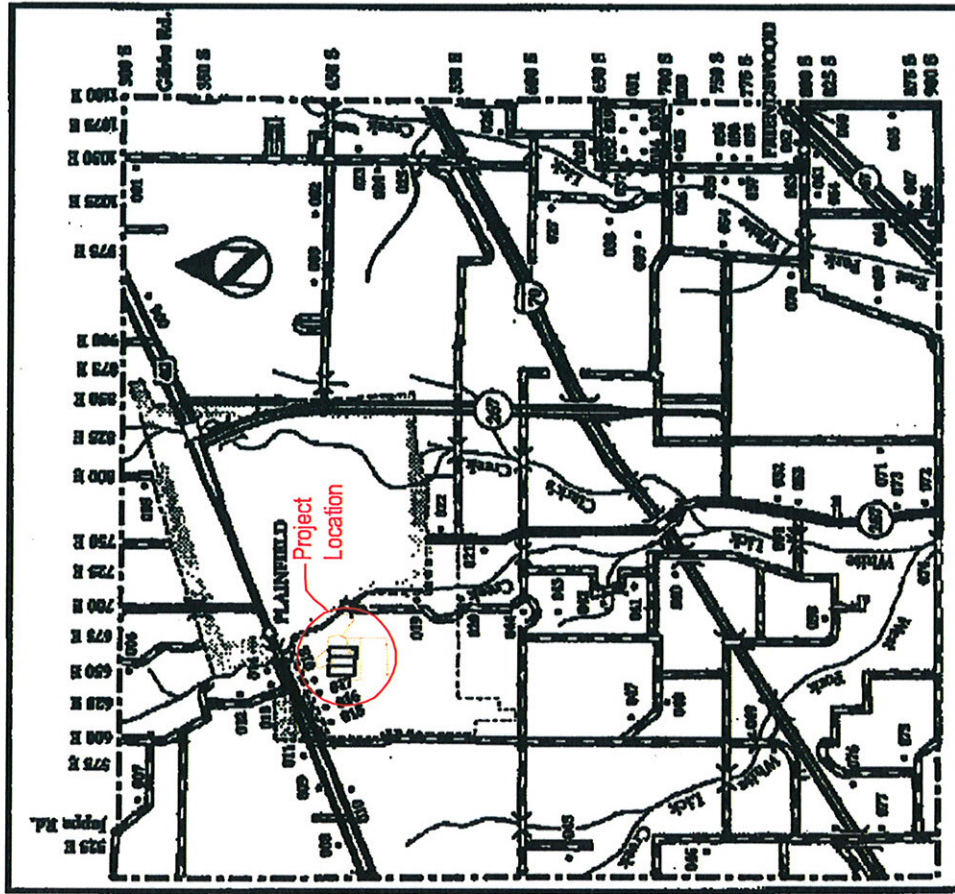




**FIGURE 2**  
**PROPOSED SEWER IMPROVEMENTS**  
**PLAINFIELD, INDIANA**



# Guilford Township (50001-077)



Guilford Township is located in the southeast corner of Hendricks County and was the site of the first white settlement in the county. The township had excellent drainage and many streams, including White Lick Creek and its East and West Forks, which encouraged people to settle there. In 1820 Bartholomew Haney, Samuel Hartman, Harris Kemp, John W. Bryant, James Dunn, George and Ezekiel Moore settled south of Plainfield near the Morgan County line. By 1825 settlers, including David Carter, James Downard, and Jeremiah and Jonathan Hadley, were in the northern portion of the township in the area of Plainfield.

At the time that Hendricks County was organized on April 1, 1824, Guilford Township contained more than half of the new county's population. Most of the early settlers were friends or Quakers, and the township was named in honor of Guilford County, North Carolina by Samuel Jessup for the place from which many had relocated. The friends migrated to this north because of their strict anti-slavery beliefs and many later participated in the Underground Railroad. Samuel Jessup, the township's and the county's first justice of the peace, was elected in the fall of 1822 when the area of Hendricks County was still a part of Morgan County. The first general election held in the township was on August 7, 1826.

Social as well as religious needs of the township's residents were met at churches or meetinghouses. Two early friends meetinghouses in Guilford Township were Fairfield (50065) which was organized in 1826 and Singer Grove (50044) organized in 1823.

The town of Plainfield was laid out in 1835 by Elias Hadley and Levi Jessup and was incorporated in 1839. However, it was felt that the township government was inefficient and the

FIGURE 3: from Hendricks County Interim Report  
Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

HORIZONTAL SCALE
VERTICAL SCALE
SHEET
OF
PROJECT

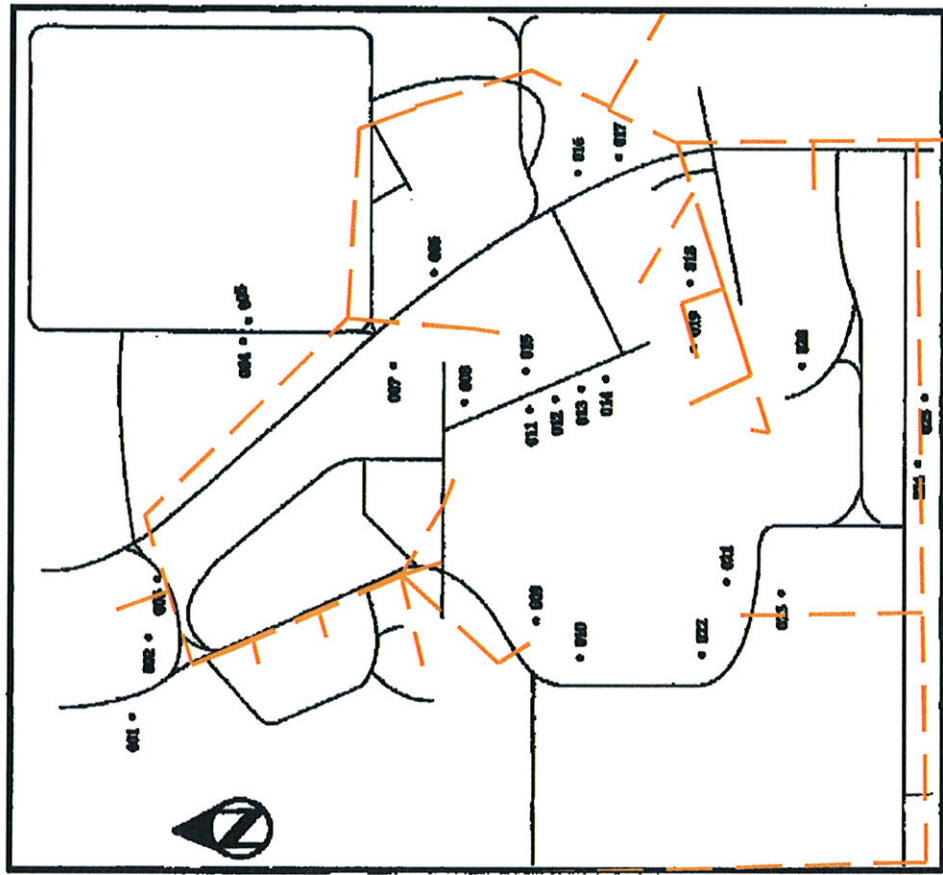
DRAWN: C. Miniello  
CHECKED: J. Lightner  
DATE: April 2011



PLAINFIELD, INDIANA  
HENDRICKS COUNTY



# Indiana Boys' School Scattered Sites (53001-025)



The Indiana Boys' School is located southwest of Plainfield in Guilford Township. The "House of Refuge for Delinquent Boys" was established in 1887 during the administration of Governor Oliver P. Morton. The state legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the creation of the institution and Morton's successor, Governor Baker, was instrumental in securing the site. The Society of Friends and Charles H. Coffin aided in the establishment of the school. The original grounds contained 225 acres but eventually grew to include over 1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Almsworth were appointed the first superintendent and matron of the school, and in January of 1888 Governor Morton issued a proclamation opening the school. On January 26, 1888 the first student, who was a Hendricks County resident, arrived. At the end of the first year 112 students had been admitted.

From 1888 to 1901 Colonel Thomas J. Charlton served as the school's superintendent and was instrumental in the institution's development. Under his direction the school was operated like a military academy. The 1923 school building (53019) is named for him. In 1903 the institution's name was changed to the Indiana Reformatory School for Boys, and in 1913 the General Assembly changed the name to the Indiana Boys' School.

Prior to the turn of the century the school manufactured shoes and chairs, but since 1900 the school has embarked on a program of vocational and academic training. The institution tried to be self-sufficient by producing its own electricity, heat and water as well as raising crops, maintaining orchards, and dairying. Many outstanding agriculture-related brick structures remain such as a horse barn (53016), also barn (53007) and apple house (53004). Since the school's farm program was abandoned, the fields have been divided and used for the Indiana Youth

## Proposed Sanitary Sewers

FIGURE 4: from Hendricks County Interim Report  
Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

DRAWN: C. Miniello  
CHECKED: J. Lightner  
DATE: April 2011

**B&S**  
Butler Fairman Seufert  
CIVIL ENGINEERS

HORIZONTAL SCALE  
VERTICAL SCALE  
SHEET  
OF  
PROJECT

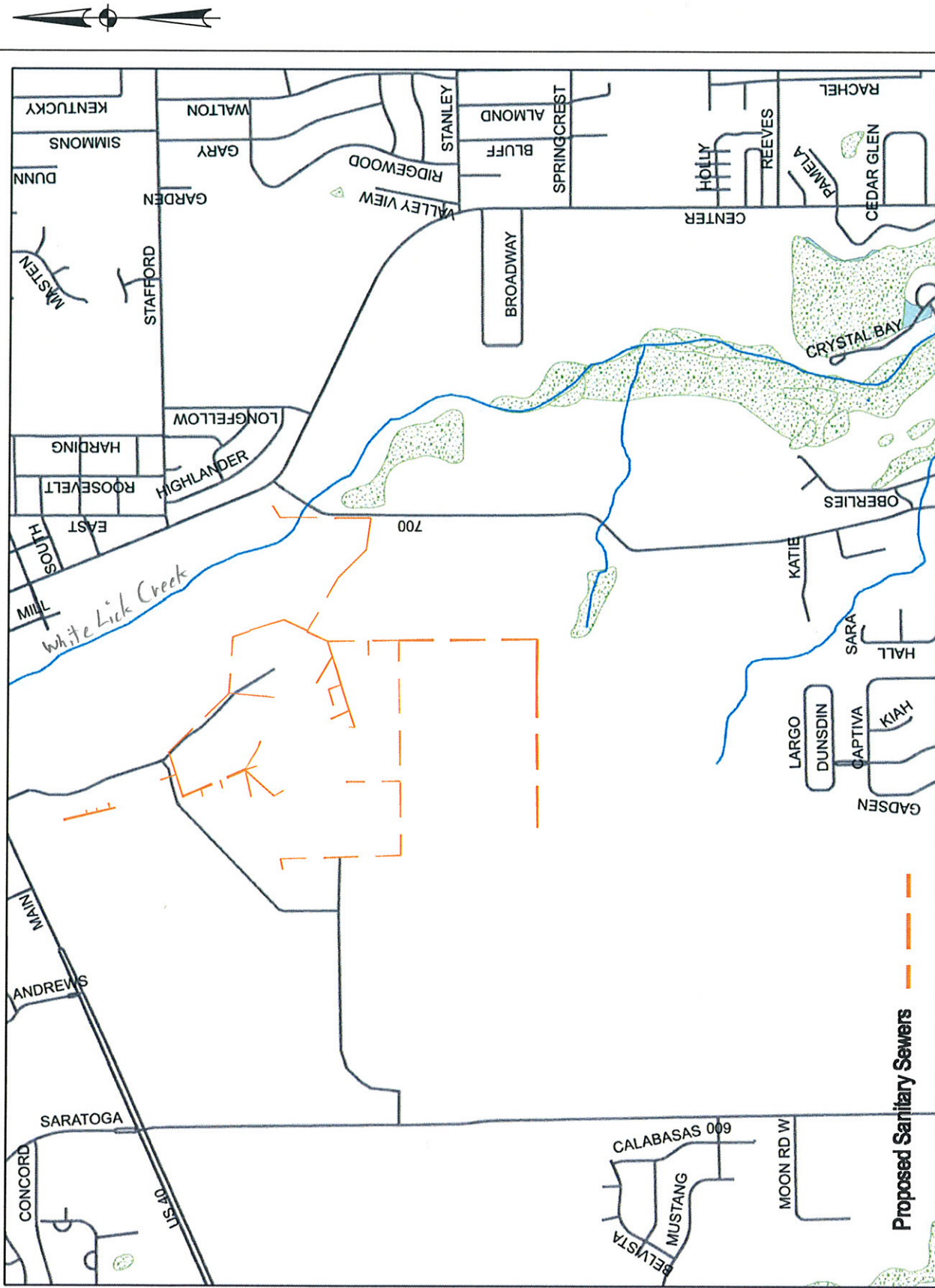


FIGURE 5: Wetlands

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 DATE: April 2011



HORIZONTAL SCALE  
 VERTICAL SCALE  
 SHEET  
 OF  
 PROJECT

PLAINFIELD, INDIANA  
 HENDRICKS COUNTY



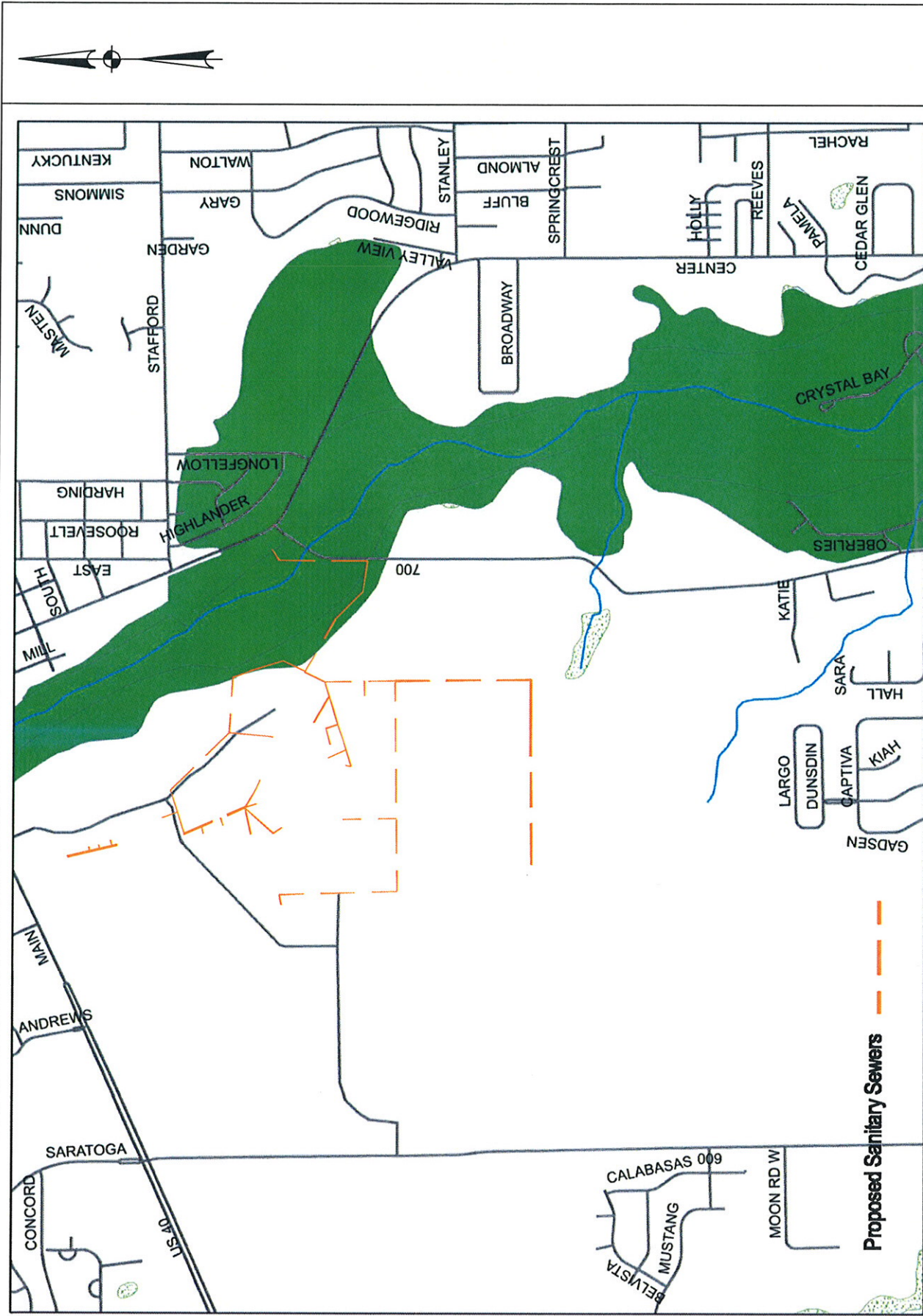


FIGURE 6: 100-Year Floodplain

HORIZONTAL SCALE
VERTICAL SCALE
SHEET
OF
PROJECT

DRAWN: C. Miniello  
 CHECKED: J. Lightner  
 DATE: April 2011



PLAINFIELD, INDIANA  
 HENDRICKS COUNTY